

PCT

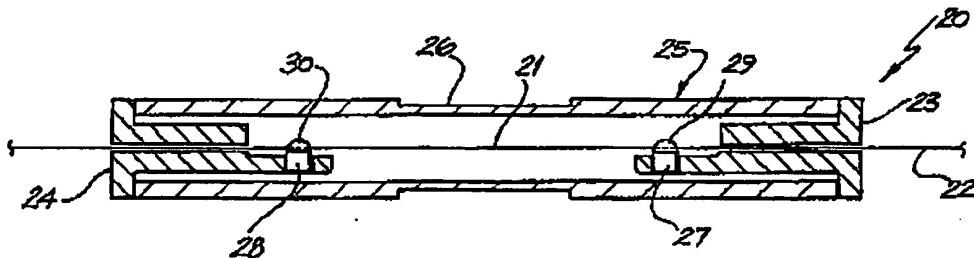
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

(i)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: TEMPERATURE STABILIZED BRAGG GRATING PACKAGE WITH POST TUNING FOR ACCURATE SETTING OF CENTRE FREQUENCY



(57) Abstract

A method of accurately setting the centre wavelength of a fibre grating fixed in a temperature compensation package, the method comprising the steps of: fixing the grating to the package and altering the size of the package in a post processing step. The altering step can comprise elongating or compressing the package so as to substantially permanently alter the size of the package. The temperature compensation package can comprise: a first elongated member having a first coefficient of thermal expansion; two second elongated members, one each attached to the ends of the first elongated member and having their other second ends closer together than the ends of the first elongated member, the second elongated members having a second coefficient of thermal expansion relatively more than the first coefficient of thermal expansion; and two material matching members attached to the second ends and adapted to provide for material matching fixing mixtures to the second elongated members; said fixing mixtures to the second elongated members; said fixing mixtures fixing ends of the fibre grating to the temperature compensation package. The fixing mixture can comprise glass or metal solder. The material matching members are preferably located within an aperture in the second ends.

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**Temperature Stable Bragg Grating Package with Post Tuning
for Accurate Setting of Centre Frequency**

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the construction of a
5 package for an optical fibre Bragg grating so as to
facilitate accurate setting of the centre frequency. The
preferred embodiment including a package which provides a
stable centre frequency at a range of temperatures.

Background of the Invention

10 Bragg gratings are well known in the field of optical
fibre construction and normally comprise a repeating
pattern written into a photosensitive optical fibre by a UV
light source or the like. Unfortunately, the modulating
pattern is normally inherently highly sensitive to the
15 effects of strain and temperature. This is a disadvantage
in that in applications, such as communications or sensing
systems, it is often a requirement that the optical
characteristics of the grating are not influenced by the
effects of temperature or strain. For this reason, it is a
20 typical requirement to mount the grating in a package so as
to isolate the grating region from external strain or
temperature effects.

In Fig. 1, there is shown a simple grating package 1
which mounts a fibre 2 at two ends of a package mount 3 by
25 means of fixing with epoxy 4. Unfortunately, with this
arrangement expansion of the package 3 with temperature
relative to the fibre 2 will result in a change in tension
on the fibre 2.

30 In Fig. 2, there is shown a slightly more complex
arrangement 10 which includes a temperature compensating
package which uses a combination of materials with
differing thermal expansions. A first material 11 is
utilised to expand at a first low rate while a second
material comprising end portions 12, 13 expands with
35 temperature at a substantially higher rate. The combined

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expansions of the two forms of material 11, 12 and 13 produces a more stable arrangement whereby the fibre fixing points 15, 16 are maintained thereby maintaining the overall strain on the fibre 18 in the intermediate region 5 so as to counteract the effect of temperature on the centre frequency.

In some applications, the temperature characteristic may not require specific compensating. However, it may be the case, such as when utilising the arrangement 1 of Fig. 10 1, that the fibre is still required to be packaged under strain so as to achieve a greater wavelength accuracy than that which can be achieved in the fibre writing process.

In the majority of packaged Bragg fibre gratings, the fibre is held under strain. When fixing the fibre to the 15 package, a number of techniques may be employed. These include epoxy adhesive or glass "fritting". These processes often require heat and as a result, they can have a further effect on the wavelength of the grating making it difficult to distinguish between the effects of strain or 20 heat when setting the fibre in the package and setting the corresponding wavelength. Further, typical methods for fixing the fibre to the package may have some shrinkage effects as either the epoxy cures or the glass frit sets. The shrinkage can further introduce unwanted changes to the 25 strain on the fibre which result in an alteration of the wavelength setting.

Further, the materials utilised often require that an 30 epoxy resin or the like is used to affix the fibre to the package. This can induce the problem of creep wherein, over time, the characteristics of the wave guide change due to creep of the adhesive material relative to the package or to the fibre. Unfortunately, epoxy can be undesirably humidity sensitive. The unavoidable use of an epoxy is often required to be utilised due to the necessity to 35 maintain compatibility of materials.

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Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved temperature stable optical fibre package.

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of accurately setting the centre wavelength of a fibre grating fixed in a temperature compensation package, the method comprising the steps of fixing the grating to the package and altering the size of the package in a post processing step.

The altering step can comprise elongating or compressing the package so as to substantially permanently alter the size of the package.

The temperature compensation package can comprise a first member having a first coefficient of thermal expansion; two second members, one each attached to the ends of the first member and having their other second ends closer together than the ends of the first member, the second members having a second coefficient of thermal expansion relatively more than the first coefficient of thermal expansion; and two material matching members attached to the second ends and adapted to provide for material matching fixing mixtures to the second members; said fixing mixtures fixing ends of the fibre grating to the temperature compensation package.

The fixing mixture can comprise glass or metal solder.

The material matching members are preferably located within an aperture in the second ends.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a temperature stable grating package having an accurately fixable centre frequency, the package including: fixing means for fixing a grating fibre to the package; temperature compensation means for compensating for any fluctuations in temperature of the package; and package length alteration means for altering the length of the package so as to accurately and

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substantially fix the centre frequency of the grating.

The temperature compensation means can comprise: a first member having a first coefficient of thermal expansion; two second members, one each attached to the 5 ends of the first member and having their other second ends closer together than the ends of the first member, the second members having a second coefficient of thermal expansion relatively less than the first coefficient of thermal expansion; and two material matching members 10 attached to the second ends and adapted to provide for material matching fixing mixtures to the second members; and the fixing means fixing ends of the fibre grating to the temperature compensation package.

The fixing means comprise glass or metal solder and 15 the material matching members can be located within an aperture in the second ends.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a temperature stable grating package including: fixing means for fixing a grating fibre 20 to the package; temperature compensation means for compensating for any fluctuations in temperature of the package; wherein the temperature compensation means can comprise: a first member having a first coefficient of thermal expansion; two second members, one each attached to 25 the ends of the first member and having their other second ends closer together than the ends of the first member, the second members having a second coefficient of thermal expansion relatively less than the first coefficient of thermal expansion; and two material matching members 30 attached to the second ends and adapted to provide for material matching fixing mixtures to the second members; and the fixing means fixing ends of the fibre grating to the temperature compensation package.

The fixing means can comprise glass or metal solder.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Notwithstanding any other forms which may fall within the scope of the present invention, preferred forms of the invention will now be described, by way of example only,

5 with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates a simple grating package as utilised in the prior art;

Fig. 2 illustrates a temperature compensation package as known in the prior art; and

10 Fig. 3(a) and Fig. 3(b) illustrate schematically the structure of the preferred embodiment.

Description of the Preferred and Other Embodiments

In accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for providing a tunable Bragg grating with the apparatus separating the problem of setting the centre wavelength from that of fixing or mounting the fibre to the package. This is achieved by first fixing the fibre to the package and then applying a post fixing "tune" so as to tune the wavelength of the grating in accordance with requirements.

Further, through the utilisation of an intermediate material which has a coefficient of thermal expansion similar to the glass fibre and a supporting platform and is also compatible for the use of glass or metal solder the problem of the difficulty in utilising epoxy or polymer adhesives, especially in their sensitivity to humidity, is alleviated and an improved package results.

Turning now to Fig. 3(a) and Fig. 3(b), there is illustrated one form of the preferred embodiment with Fig. 3(a) showing a side sectional view and Fig. 3(b) showing a top sectional view. The preferred embodiment 20 is designed to maintain a previously written grating 21 on a fibre 22 in a highly stable environment such that the grating frequency can be readily set. The package 20 includes two end portions 23, 24 made of a first material,

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such as stainless steel, having a high coefficient of thermal expansion. A second cylindrical member 25 is provided and, importantly, includes a thinned section 26 which is provided for post tuning of the wavelength.

5 Each of the members 23, 24 include a cylindrical hole in which is mounted a Kovar platform e.g. 27, 28. The Kovar platform can be slotted into a hole formed in the corresponding member 23, 24. The Kovar platform e.g. 27, 28 provides for a material matching capability between the
10 Kovar platform and a solder material 29, 30 which is utilised to affix the fibre 22 to the package. In this way, the necessity to utilise a polymer adhesive can be dispensed with providing for longer term stability.

15 Of course, many different materials can be utilised for the platform 27, 28. For example, Kovar or invar may be utilised, zirconia ceramic and some other silica materials could be utilised. Ideally, each member e.g. 26, 23, 24 and 27 and 28 are laser welded together where laser welding is suitable.

20 The arrangement 20 thereby provides for the utilisation of a glass or metal solder (frit) and eliminates the need to utilise any polymer adhesive thereby reducing the effects of long term creep and providing for higher long term stability.

25 The first step of the preferred embodiment therefore comprises manufacturing the package arrangement and fixing the fibre 22 in place. The wavelength setting at this stage is not critical but is preferably lower than that desired in the final device.

30 After the fibre has been fixed and any post fixing shrinking has occurred, the package 20 can be expanded or compressed in an axial direction. The stretching can be achieved by a controlled force around a thinned portion 26 so as to permanently elongate the package. Alternatively,
35 compression can be utilised to compress the size of the

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package. Preferably, the packages constructed from such materials as steel, kovar or invar which can be plastically deformed. The deformation achieves a permanent change in length which in turn alters the strain on the optical fibre
5 Bragg grating in middle area 21 thereby varying the centre wavelength.

It has been found in practice that the range of increase in length required to provide a full range of tuning for most applications is typically less than 5 μ m.
10 The post tuning operation is preferably carried out at the temperature of operation of the device thereby providing a resulting package which provides an accurate wavelength at a given temperature irrespective of the residual characteristic of the device across a temperature range.

15 It would be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the present invention as shown in the specific embodiment without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiment
20 is, therefore, to be considered in all respects to be illustrative and not restrictive.

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We Claim:

1. A method of accurately setting the centre wavelength of a fibre grating fixed in a temperature compensation package, said method comprising the steps of:

5 fixing said grating to said package; and
altering the size of said package in a post processing step.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said altering step comprises elongating or compressing said 10 package.

3. A method as claimed in any previous claim wherein said altering step substantially permanently alters the size of said package.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said 15 temperature compensation package comprises:

a first member having a first coefficient of thermal expansion;

two second members, one each attached to the ends of said first member and having their other second ends closer 20 together than the ends of said first member, said second members having a second coefficient of thermal expansion relatively more than said first coefficient of thermal expansion; and

25 two material matching members attached to said second ends and adapted to provide for material matching fixing mixtures to said second elongated members;

said fixing mixtures fixing ends of said fibre grating to said temperature compensation package.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein said 30 fixing mixture comprises glass or metal solder.

6. A method as claimed in claim 4 or claim 5 wherein said material matching members are located within an aperture in said second ends.

35 7. A temperature stable grating package having an accurately fixable centre frequency, said package

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including:

fixing means for fixing a grating fibre to said package;

temperature compensation means for compensating for
5 any fluctuations in temperature of said package; and
package length alteration means for altering the
length of said package so as to accurately and
substantially fix the centre frequency of said grating.

8. A package as claimed in claim 7 wherein said
10 temperature compensation means comprises:

a first elongated member having a first coefficient of
thermal expansion;

two second elongated members, one each attached to the
ends of said first elongated member and having their other
15 second ends closer together than the ends of said first
elongated member, said second elongated members having a
second coefficient of thermal expansion relatively less
than said first coefficient of thermal expansion; and

20 two material matching members attached to said second
ends and adapted to provide for material matching fixing
mixtures to said second elongated members; and

said fixing means fixing ends of said fibre grating to
said temperature compensation package.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein said
25 fixing means comprises glass or metal solder.

10. A method as claimed in claim 8 or claim 9 wherein
said material matching members are located within an
aperture in said second ends.

11. A temperature stable grating package including:
30 fixing means for fixing a grating fibre to said
package;

temperature compensation means for compensating for
any fluctuations in temperature of said package; wherein
said temperature compensation means comprises:

35 a first elongated member having a first coefficient of

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thermal expansion;

two second elongated members, one each attached to the ends of said first elongated member and having their other second ends closer together than the ends of said first 5 elongated member, said second elongated members having a second coefficient of thermal expansion relatively less than said first coefficient of thermal expansion; and

two material matching members attached to said second ends and adapted to provide for material matching fixing 10 mixtures to said second elongated members; and

said fixing means fixing ends of said fibre grating to said temperature compensation package.

12. A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein said fixing means comprises glass or metal solder.

15 13. A method as claimed in claim 11 or claim 12 wherein said material matching members are located within an aperture in said second ends.

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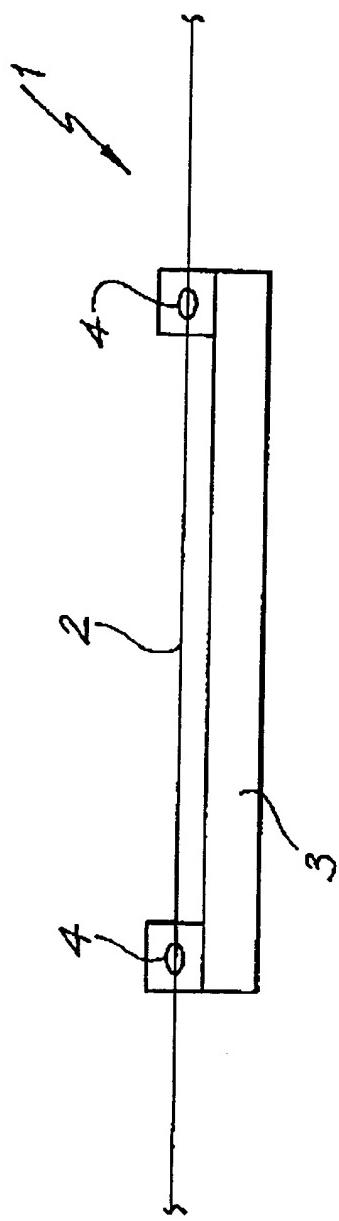


FIG. 1 PRIORITY ART

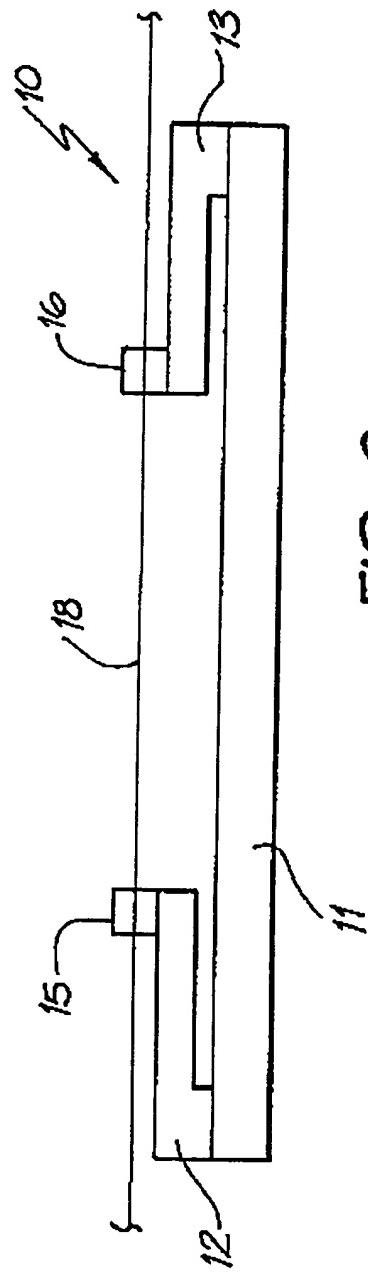


FIG. 2 PRIORITY ART

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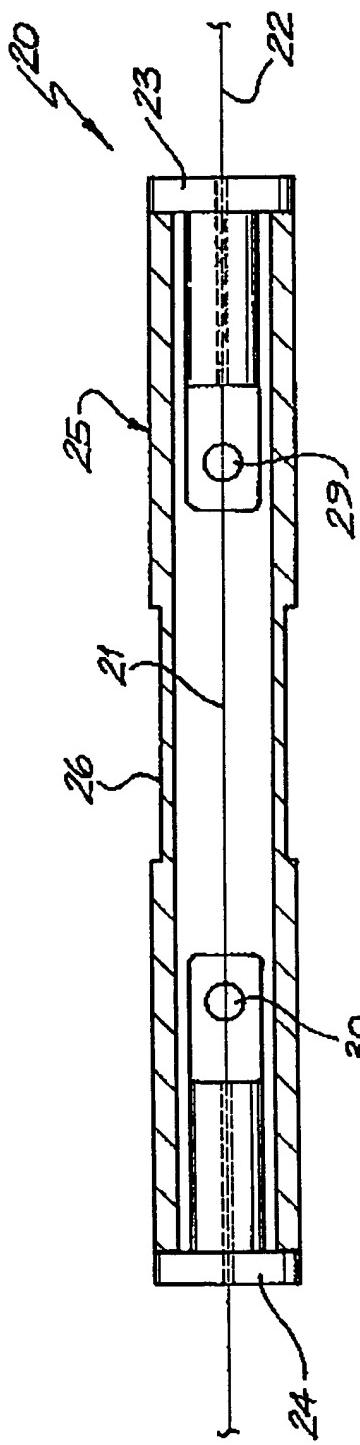


FIG. 3(b)

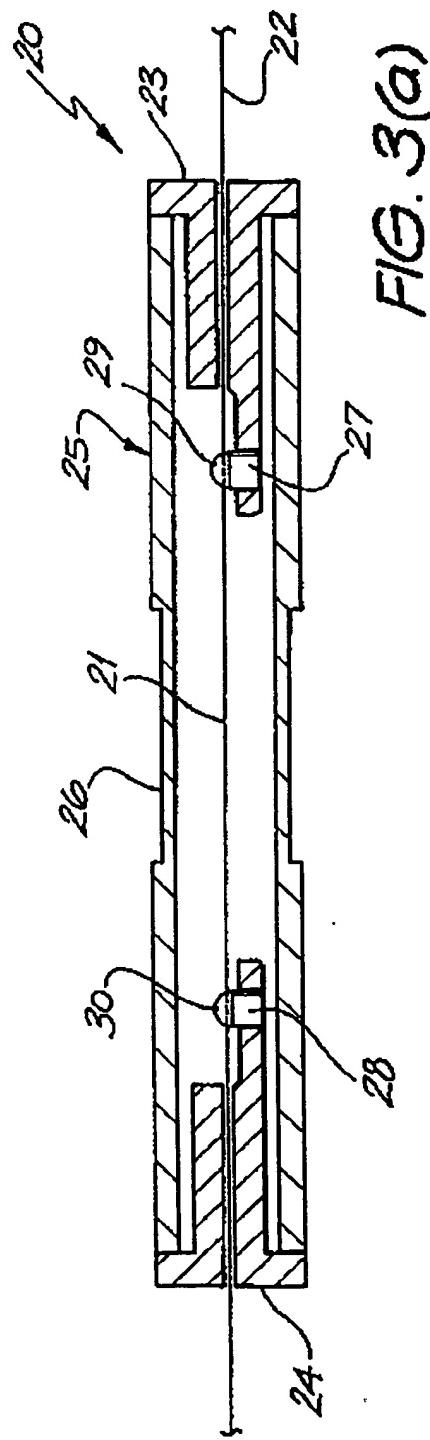


FIG. 3(a)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00473

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int Cl ⁶ : G02B 5/18, 6/16, 6/293, G02F 1/225		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC G02B 6/16, 6/293		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU: IPC as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT: fiber or fibre and grating JAPIO: fiber or fibre and grating		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, Y	WO 95/30926 A (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY) 16 November 1995 page 10 lines 1-27, figure 5	1-3, 7
Y	US 5367589 A (MACDONALD et al.) 22 November 1994 column 5 line 37 - column 6 line 10	1-1, 7
X	US 5613023 A (GUILLON et al.) 18 March 1997 column 4 lines 1-9	1-3, 7
X	WO 91/10151 A (UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP.) 11 July 1991 page 8 line 4 - page 14 line 10	1-3, 7
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier documents but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 7 July 1998		Date of mailing of the international search report 19 JUL 1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer PHILIP SPANN Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2178

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00473

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		PC1/AU 98/00473
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, P	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 97-461329/43, class V07, JP 09-211348 A (SUMITOMO ELECTRIC IND) 15 August 1997 whole abstract	1-3, 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00473

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report			Patent Family Member			
WO	9530926	AU	23413/95			
US	5367589	CA	2130540	EP	650083	JP
US	5613023	EP	695957	FR	2723449	JP
WO	9110151	EP	507877	US	5042898	

END OF ANNEX

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00473**Box 1 Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

Box 1I Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See Supplemental Box.

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/AU 98/00473

Box II

The international application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention because it does not relate to one invention or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept. In coming to this conclusion the International Searching Authority has found that there are different inventions as follows:

1. Claims 1-3 and 7 relate to a method or means for altering or setting the centre wave length of a fibre grating mounted in a temperature compensated package by altering the size of the package.
2. Claims 11-13 are directed to the temperature compensated package per se.

The features identified above are considered to comprise distinct first and second "special technical features". Since the abovementioned groups of claims do not share any of the technical features identified, a "technical relationship" between the inventions, as defined in PCT rule 13.2 does not exist. Accordingly the international application does not relate to one invention or to a single inventive concept, a priori.

Claims 4-6 and 8-10 are considered to include both "special technical features".